

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

From the Free Presbyterian.

POLITICS.

A call for a Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President will be found on our first page. It is ably written, and takes what we have long regarded as the right ground in national politics. The duty of the government is to abolish slavery. The chief aim of all the inalienable rights of all the people of the territory over which its jurisdiction extends. The end and aim of life of slavery is the total destruction of all the inalienable rights of the largest portion of the people in the States where it exists. Of course its existence is directly antagonistic to the object of all just civil government. It must therefore be destroyed in order that this institution may accomplish the vital end for which it is ordained of God.

It follows from this that a political party aiming to get possession of the powers of this government should make the abolition of slavery one of its primary objects. The doctrine, "freedom for all, slavery for none," should be blazoned on its banners as one of its cardinal principles. Our government boasts of its freedom. Its Constitution professes to make the establishment of justice, and the security of the blessings of liberty, the vital aim of its formation. But this boast and this profession are an idle mockery so long as one sixth of the whole people are chattelized, and a very large portion of the remainder are reduced to the condition of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the oligarchs who own the human chattels.

But self-evident as these principles are, they are not only ignored but actively opposed by the political parties of the nation. The Republican party, as now organized, included. Did the latter party confine its present efforts to the restriction of slavery within its present limits, saying nothing about other questions, we could bid it God speed, and in some circumstances it might be a State party in Ohio, if we are not mistaken. But it now professes its professions of hostility to the extension of slavery with the fullest acknowledgment of the lawful existence of this institution in the States where it is now established, and avows its purpose, if it obtain possession of the government, to protect it there. The man, therefore, who takes his stand on its platform pledges himself to oppose the extension of slavery into Kansas, but at the same time to protect it in South Carolina, and also to consent that the slaveholder shall hunt his human chattels without molestation all over the entire Territory of the nation. Hence we cannot conceive how any one who regards slavery everywhere as piratical and wicked can belong to such a party, or stand on such a platform.

We wish to look at this question (and all others indeed) exclusively from the Christian standpoint. Every Christian, and indeed every man who is governed by moral principle, will always inquire first what is right? not what is expedient in the eyes of the worldly wisdom? Now the divine revelation in which such men find the rule by which they judge of what is right, contains the most explicit injunctions on civil rulers to abolish slavery. "Thus saith the Lord execute judgment and righteousness, and deliver the spoiled out of the hands of the oppressor." Here it is enjoined as a positive duty to deliver from the hands of their oppressors, and those that are to be slain. If they sayest behold we know it not, doth not that which keepeth the heart consider it? and he that keepeth his soul, doth not he know it? and shall he not render to every man according to his works? Here a fearful retribution is threatened against those who forget to neglect the duty of delivering those that are (innocently of course) appointed unto death. And who is appointed unto death if the American slave is not? His existence in this world is a living death.

We could multiply similar quotations from the divine law but we will not. The Republican party, if it rightly understand its position, proposes not only to obey these divine commands, but to use its power to prevent obedience to them. While it maintains that position we can therefore have neither peace nor with it.

In the single end proposed by this party, the restriction of slavery from extending, we are of course deeply sympathetic. That end fully and rightfully accomplished, and one long step will be taken towards the final extinction of the curse. We would cheerfully unite temporarily with any party that would effect this object, if nothing more was stipulated in the bond of union. But when as the condition of union they exact a pledge to do nothing for the total abolition of slavery, and to guard it from assault where it now exists, then it seems to us that it is at the period of every man's fidelity to God that he goes into such an association.

We have thus defined our position on this subject. Our mission is not mainly political. It is to create and array a religious, Christian sentiment against this and every other moral evil. And until this is done we have slight hopes of any political party taking and maintaining the true scriptural ground.

HOME TRUTHS.

The News, published at Newport, Ky., reads a chapter to Kentuckians, which contains some home truths. The editor, in referring to the lining in Covington, of a colored man from Cincinnati, who crossed over without his free papers, says:

If, throughout this whole Republic, there is any institution, which more than any other, deserves the hatred, the contempt of all good men, and the abolition of it is the duty of every citizen, it is not a war, not a day, but some new atrocity is brought to light, some new villainy perpetrated or some new outrage exposed, and either directly or indirectly arising from this worst of all evils, the crime of slavery, socially, and pecuniarily. We cannot suppress our indignation at its effects, apparent as they must be to all; and our feelings, when called upon to record such acts as the following, are such as may be felt, but not described. Let it be read and remembered by all who hear its name, that it will allow them to boast over their "civil and religious liberty."

Slavery, in Kentucky and Missouri, has now been proven to be the same. The same spirit of intolerance which sent men from Missouri into Kansas for the purpose of destroying ballot-boxes and controlling elections, causes these outrages here. Everywhere it is the same uncharitable, overbearing, demagogical institution, and everywhere are its effects alike. And yet we, as a free people, uphold, defend, and perpetuate the damning curse. When and where will be the end? Why should outrages be more common now than formerly? Why should the people of Kentucky have, that they must ever, thus trample upon the rights of free citizens? And why should the laws at this particular time be so stringently enforced? Is it because Ohio has calmly submitted to an adjudication in which her State rights were outraged and the respect due her criminal laws have been trampled under foot by U. S. officers; and is it because the slaves of Gaines have been returned to their master, without having been dealt with as the law and the Constitution demanded? And because Ohioans have submitted in this one instance to what Kentuckians claimed as their rights, is it to be supposed that they will now bear patiently all the insult and contumely that may be heaped upon them? Might we not rather expect them to resist the encroachments that slavery has made, and is now making, upon their rights, and the rights of the State?

But, luckily for Kentucky, there is too much dignity, too much of the do-as-you-would-be-done-by spirit in Ohio, to revenge themselves by the same cowardly, despicable meanness. They submit to three insults, bearing the weight of slavery, do not thrive as they do, and are inferior in point of wealth, intelligence, refinement, and, in fact, in all things which pertain to greatness and renown. We are enslaved, are crushed, our energies are crushed by the accursed weight of slavery, do not thrive as they do, and are inferior in point of wealth, intelligence, refinement, and, in fact, in all things which pertain to greatness and renown. When will Kentucky wipe off these foul

blots upon her escutcheon, and rear her head proudly among the States of the Union as a free, independent, sovereign State? When shall we recover our reputation for magnanimity, and once more retrieve our lost generosity, nobleness, and chivalry?

We answer: When slavery shall have been abolished; when the image of God is no longer scarred by the plaited thong, or sold at the block as property; when women and children shall not again be separated from their sires and husbands, by the ruthless hands of "masters"; when men, although black, are taught that their souls are their own, and it is acknowledged, that they have "certain inalienable rights, among which are, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Then, and not till then, may we again boast of our State; then only will we be able to confront the world, and with the glow of warm-hearted philanthropy lighting up our countenances, a consciousness of having assisted the benighted, the down-trodden and oppressed, swelling up within us, with a joyous pride, say without a blush—"We are Kentuckians."

SOUTHERN KANSAS EMIGRANTS.

A stirring scene took place in Montgomery, Ala., on the 7th inst. The Kansas colonists, collected under the auspices of Maj. Jeff. Burford, amounting to nearly 400 and 500, left that city on that day for Kansas, via Mobile and New Orleans. Previous to departing, they assembled at the Baptist church where Rev. Mr. Tichenor addressed them, and Mr. Burford made a brief response. A Bible was presented to them. This is quite a different scene to that which was enacted in the church at New Haven Conn., where, instead of the Bible and peaceful counsels, Sharp's rifles and warlike words were the order of the day.

After leaving the church, the colonists proceeded to the wharf, where a large crowd assembled. Here the people of the South, for the protection of one of the American candidates for elector, addressed them. The "Mail" gives the following brief notice of his remarks:

Mr. H. proceeded to make one of the most graceful and eloquent addresses we have ever heard from him. It was short—just the right length, and from beginning to end, was a perfect gem. He set out, by saying that this conference was not assembled to vindicate "a theoretic principle, or to discuss speculative politics; it was there to give emphasis to a practical assertion of the principle in the States where it is now established, and to settle the territories with their property." He went on to state, that the Kansas act left the subject of slavery to be determined by the people who should settle the territory. Congress had not assumed to say what was property or what was not. The Constitution created no slaves or property; it found them there. It did not make or unmake; nor was there any power which could do so, except that which might be asserted by the people of a territory not to form their organic law. On this rock the South planted, that the slaveholder of right might enter the territories with his property, and demand the protection of the flag of the Republic. Mr. H. declared himself "a high sense" a "national man," and he declared that he believed there were national men yet remaining in the North, who would sympathize with us in this movement for the protection of our constitutional rights.

Mr. Hilliard contrasted, with great felicity, the manner of sending forth the New England colonists—with Sharp's rifles—and the peaceful colonization by the South. He spoke with severity on the conduct of Prof. Silliman in inciting the classes of the College to supply rifles; and denounced Hays, Ward, and others, who had decorated the Union with their blood, by similar incendiarism. He urged our colonists to be peaceable, orderly, law-abiding—to sustain the reputation of the South by carrying with them respect to the Constitution and laws of the country—to avoid collision, if possible, and seek to establish our institution at the ballot box. If they failed, and their arms must be raised in the defence of themselves and the South, he did not doubt that Sharp's rifles would be met with SHARPERS!

Before concluding, Mr. Hilliard alluded to the reform from which he spoke. He said: "That, he said, was the foundation principle from which this movement sprang—it symbolized the supremacy of the White Race—it was the White Man standing on the products of Slave Labor. Providence might change the color of the inferior race, but the principle was eternal—the supremacy of the White Race. In conclusion Mr. Hilliard told the colonists to follow and stand firm by their leader, whom he had known long and well, and whom he honored for his virtues and endowments. "Follow him," he said, "and you will pursue the line of honor—stand by him and you will be at the post of duty!"

The "Mail" thinks that when Major Burford leaves New Orleans, his companions will number one thousand.—Nashville Patriot.

DEVICES OF THE SLAVEHOLDERS.

When the Bill for the organization of a Territorial Government for New Mexico was tacked to the Texas Debt and Boundary bill in the House of Representatives in 1850, some slaveholder or Servile succeeded in engraving on the former bill an amendment in these words:

"And be it further enacted, That no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, in said territory, except by judgment of his peers, and the laws of the land."

It was designed as a recognition of Slavery in the Territory; and was devised, upon purpose, universally asserted by the Slaveholders, as the most universally admitted by their allies in the free States, that Slaves are property, and remain such when taken into Territories.

When the amendments came up in the Senate, Governor (then Senator) Chase, who seldom fails to observe the devices of the Slaveholders, moved to amend the amendment by inserting the word "person" instead of the word "citizen," and the words "without due process of law," instead of the words "except by judgment of his peers and the laws of the land."

"This," said he, "will conform the amendment to the language of the Constitution."

And so it would; but this was precisely what the Slaveholders did not want. The amendment in that form would be a prohibition of Slavery in the Territory, as they saw very clearly. Hence they changed the language of the Constitution would by no means suit them.

Foots, of Mississippi, therefore made haste to say:

"I hope there will be no debate on this question. We will vote down the amendment," &c.

To which Mr. Chase replied,

"Nor do I wish to debate this motion. It is nothing more nor less than a proposition to substitute the language of the Constitution for the language of the House. If we are wiser than our fathers, let it be voted down."

And the slavery-rending Senate did vote it down; and voted the House amendment in, thus going as far as they dare towards a direct recognition of Slavery in New Mexico.

What makes this matter the more remarkable is, that the amendment in the terms actually adopted was the same provision which the first Congress refused to assent to, and which was an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; while the terms proposed by Mr. Chase were the very terms which that Congress sanctioned and the whole People approved by adopting them into the Constitution.

But 1850 was not 1787. Looking over the Congressional Globe of 1849-50, we find that we found this matter at page 1784, and thought it might interest our readers as it interested us.—Columbian.

POSITION OF THE TRACT SOCIETY.

An able writer in the Tribune has effectively exposed the absurdity and dishonesty of the plea set up by the managers of the American Tract Society, viz.: that while they are constantly issuing tracts against intemperance, tobacco, dancing, sleeping in church, the theatre, &c., they are prohibited from publishing anything against slavery by the general rule which requires them to issue only such works as are "calculated to receive the approbation of all Evangelical Christians." The

consequences which follow from this construction of the rule referred to he thus sets forth:

"The more we examine the practical application of the 'fundamental principle' to 'particular immoralities,' the more strange and eccentric does it appear. The American Tract Society has, it seems full liberty to rebuke Evangelical Christians: 'For seducing children to dancing-schools—but not for sending them to auction.' 'For reading novels—but not for preventing multitudes from reading the Bible.' 'For coarseness in general—but not for compelling others to labor for them without wages.' 'For trading in intoxicating liquors—but not for trading in the bodies and souls of their fellow-men, or even of their fellow Christians.' 'For attending horse-races—but not for driving men and women under the lash to the cotton and sugar fields.' 'For drinking wine—but not for robbing millions of all civil and religious freedom.' 'For wearing costly apparel—but not for rendering a vast population legally incapable of owning a single garment.' 'For visiting the circus—but not for annihilating, by law, the marriage relation.' 'For smoking and chewing tobacco—but not for upholding, vindicating and extending a system of compulsory ignorance and degradation, and of unparalleled injustice and cruelty.'"

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, APRIL 26, 1856.

JUDGE M'LEAN AND SLAVERY.

April 17, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

DEAR SIR: Those who prefer truth to falsehood will find some interest in the following statement of facts in regard to a slanderous charge lately made against Judge M'Lean in the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

While the Judge resided on a farm in Warren County Ohio his first wife being in feeble health, he was desirous of procuring a suitable female to do housework. Not finding any one in the neighborhood he was informed of a colored girl a slave in Kentucky who was highly recommended as a good nurse &c. In the neighborhood of Covington. He saw the master of the girl and after talking with the girl and finding she was willing to go, he proposed to the master to purchase the girl and make her free by taking her to Ohio if he would give an assurance that she would remain in his service some three or four years, and that he would clothe her well.

The master on the above proposition agreed to give up the girl on the payment of two hundred dollars which sum was paid. The Judge informed him that he could have no claim on the girl as she would be emancipated by being taken to Ohio.

The master gave a writing that the girl would serve the above time. The time was fixed by paying the highest wages for female labor in addition the Judge was to supply the girl with clothing.

She was brought to Ohio and for some weeks she did well and gave great satisfaction to Mrs. M'Lean, but after that, through the persuasion of some persons, as was supposed who could not see without envy a sickly and delicate person assisted by a colored girl in her domestic concerns, poisoned the mind of the girl and she became ill-natured and worthless—she became so fendish that Mrs. M'Lean was afraid that she would poison the family or burn the house. She was afraid to trust her in the kitchen and gave her little or no employment in the house.

One night this girl left and Mrs. M'Lean was happily released. Taking her back to Kentucky never entered into the mind of Judge M'Lean. He had given to her freedom and it was optional with the girl whether she would remain in his family or not.

He was glad when she left and he never made any inquiry about her or her late master. He lost the two hundred dollars and made the girl free. I am advised that Judge M'Lean never heard of any publication on this subject until yesterday. If Mr. A. Brooke who has busied himself in this matter will find any six persons in his County including himself who have paid as much money as Judge M'Lean has paid for the emancipation of slaves the evidence ought to be published.

When Judge M'Lean returned from Washington City to Ohio he brought with him a colored man his wife and four or five children, all of whom he had brought from slavery and emancipated, and furnished them in Cincinnati with furniture &c., for housekeeping. They were desirous of remaining in his family with whom they had lived some years in Washington.

He persuaded them to live and act for themselves and when they left his dwelling both parents and children were in tears. In addition to the above the Judge emancipated and left in Washington City one of the finest Dining-Room Servants in the City whom he might have sold for from ten to fifteen hundred dollars.

Believing as I do that the publication of the above statement is due to truth and the reputation of Judge M'Lean I ask its insertion in the Bugle.

Allow me to say that I was a neighbor to Judge M'Lean at the time when it is said the transaction referred to in the communication of Dr. and in your Editorial article took place.

My means of information I believe to be perfectly reliable and that those who have made these charges will upon full investigation be satisfied to withdraw them. Very respectfully,

A. HARLAN.

JUSTICE TO JUDGE M'LEAN.

We would do justice to all men, Slaveholders and "unjust Judges" among the rest. We supposed we were doing nothing more nor less than justice to Judge M'Lean when we referred to the statement of his alleged attempt at Slaveholding in Ohio. We have to publish Mr. Harlan's statement of the case. Mr. Harlan is the Representative from the 7th Congressional district of this State. It certainly would give us most sincere pleasure to learn that in estimating Judge M'Lean's character we had not to add to the guilt and infamy of his judicial efforts to sustain slaveholding and slave-catching, that of an attempt to return a woman, free by Ohio law, to Kentucky Slavery. Mr. Harlan has doubtless stated the facts correctly as he learned them from his friend Judge M'Lean. The statement in the Bugle, we presume is equally accurate, as learned from the woman and her friends. Our readers having the statement of both parties now before them, can dispose of the subject as they shall think proper. Perhaps they may think the woman's statement quite as likely to be true as the Judge's under the circumstances. Abolitionists do sometimes, though it is unfashionable, believe the oppressed, when their statements conflict with those of their alleged oppressors.

One evidence as to the truth of the story was that it stood uncontradicted, so far as we were aware, by Judge M'Lean or any of his friends. It seems now he never heard of it until the statement

appeared in the Bugle. Politicians ought to take abolition Newspapers. They will thus learn a great deal of truth about themselves and when the papers fall into error, they will have the opportunity of correcting them, and not have to lie, as in this case, under so gross an imputation for years without correction. It would have been and yet would be most for the Judge's reputation south, that this should still remain uncontradicted, though it might not advance a Republican nomination for the Presidency.

Mr. Harlan, does justice to Judge M'Lean in another particular. We presume our readers were not aware that Judge M'Lean had the virtue to refuse the \$1000 or \$1500 he might have received for his "valuable Dining-room Servant." Certainly that was an unusual exhibition of virtue after he had incurred the guilt and degradation of the meanness of enslaving him. It seems he has been a slaveholder. We wish his judicial acts would permit us to think him a repentant one. But we cannot notwithstanding his emancipation of these eight or nine slaves to whom Mr. Harlan refers.

The Judge has an admirable facility of accommodating himself to circumstances. It is a "slender" to charge him with being a slaveholder in Ohio even when circumstances look suspiciously against him. He is a Slaveholder so acknowledged by his friend while he lives in Washington City. He extends Slavery and Kentucky Slave-laws over Ohio Sovereignty—affirms the supremacy of the slave rendition and the slave catching law over the law and Constitution of the State; and for the support of Slavery on Ohio soil, puts slave Commissioner Penderly above Judge Parker and the whole State Judiciary, and yet he is opposed to the extension of Slavery into Kansas, aspires to the leadership of the host of Non-Extensionists. It perhaps cannot be settled satisfactorily whether or not, Judge M'Lean intended to return the woman to Kentucky when he found her worthless for his service. He affirms he did not so intend. The woman represents he did. But his whole judicial life proves him practically one of the most cool and cruel enemies of the Slave. From his acts of individual emancipation in previous years cannot redeem his character. We hope he was not always so bad a man as that proves him now to be.

A TWO EDGED SWORD.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the Passmore Williamson case, when appealed to for redress against Judge Kane's illegal imprisonment decided that in cases of contempt each individual court was independent of every other. That the Supreme Court had no authority to reverse, set aside or disregard the judgment of even a subordinate court. In the language of Judge Black, "however clearly we may perceive it to be erroneous and however it may be that we ought to reverse it on appeal or writ of error."

All Courts have this power, to punish for contempt and must necessarily have it. Without it they would be utterly powerless. The authority to deal with an offender of this class belongs exclusively to the Courts in which the offense is committed; and no other Court, not even the highest, can interfere with its exercise, either by writ of error, mandamus or habeas corpus.

If we fully believed the petitioner to be innocent—if we were sure that the Court which convicted him misunderstood the facts, or misapplied the law—still we could not re-examine the evidence or rejudge the justice of the case."

Such is the law of contempt according to Judge Kane and his pro-slavery sympathizers of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania when slavery is to be served. This view of the law, if taken by Judge Leavitt will prove but poor encouragement to Marshal Robinson's zeal in future slave-catching in defiance of an express mandate of our Ohio Courts. In a legal point of view the cases are identical. Both Williamson and the marshal failed to obey the writ of habeas corpus, and both denied the authority of the court in the premises. Judge Leavitt is taking a long time to decide the question. Perhaps he is trying to devise some way of relieving the marshal without denying the law of Judge Kane and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which was urged upon him as authority by the lawyers in the case.

This case we may remark is different from that decided by Judge M'Lean in the Rosetta case. That was an effort to take the case out of the hands of the Commissioner while it was still pending—and in fact asserted the Commissioner's supremacy over the State Courts. In this case the Commissioner is out of the question. It goes a step further and proposes to set up the Marshal's authority as above the whole Ohio Judiciary.

CINCINNATI BAZAAR.—Our readers will find the Report of the Cincinnati Bazaar Committee, in another column. From it they will learn what success has crowned the faithful labors of the few friends engaged in the enterprise. The prospect at the outset was discouraging, but strong self reliance, long-continued and exhausting labor and most faithful devotion to truth and liberty finally triumphed most signally. As will be seen, they propose to hold another Bazaar this season and we trust they may be able to find many new friends who will share with them the labor, responsibility and joy of the work.

Will the Anti-Slavery Standard, Liberator and other papers, friendly to the object of the Bazaar please copy the report.

COLONEL FREMONT.

The Chicago Tribune, edited by Vaughan and Medill, formerly of the Cleveland Leader, is out for Col. Fremont for President. It will be a "cute" move to secure votes, to get a candidate who has never done anything to provoke the good or ill will of either pro-slavery or anti-slavery men. It gives so large a margin for hope, and that is the controlling faculty in anti-slavery men's heads before an election. They can "hope against hope"—vote and hope against facts and reason and past experience. But, however good such a man, without character, may be for a candidate, who but politicians who are willing to be fooled, can expect anything from such a man as President, in the face of the positive slavery propagandists of the South.

Colonel Fremont has written a letter to General Robinson of Kansas, making a bid for the Presidency, and it seems to take well with some of the Republicans. They had better take General Robinson. He has a more sonorous title, and has vastly more moral courage.

THE ASHTABULA AND NEW LISBON RAIL ROAD.—Our New Lisbon friends were in a high state of exhilaration last week, caused by the decision of the Directors of the Ashtabula and New Lisbon Rail Road, to put the southern end of the work under contract. It will be done as soon as the final survey is effected, which the Lisbon papers say will be some time in June.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

The National Era in reply to the charge of the papers that Francis P. Blair is a slaveholder has the following statement:

It may be proper to notice the attacks of a few Anti-Slavery papers on Francis P. Blair, of Maryland, who was called to preside at the Pittsburgh Convention. He is a mere slaveholder, they say, and this fact shows the true character of the Republican cause. Besides, he sustains this cause, as a remedy for the agitation of the Question of Slavery! Do they expect a man reared amidst slaveholding institutions to take precisely the same views that they are accustomed to? Is it not much for a slaveholder to separate himself from his caste, to incur obloquy and proscription, by taking upon Southern soil a position of open antagonism to the cherished policy of that caste—to the policy by which it seeks to perpetuate and increase its power? Would not every reasonable man at the North rejoice, if all slaveholders would proclaim boldly that, regarding Slavery a great evil, a source of discord, at war with the main objects of the Union, they will no longer seek to extend it, but unite with the Free States in concentrating the Territories of the United States to Freedom and Free Labor? Men of the North might differ from them on the moral question, on the question of their personal responsibilities to the system, but would this abate one jot or tittle of the admiration such a declaration would awaken? Why not, then, award full credit to Mr. Blair for taking this manly position?

He is a man advanced in life, in easy circumstances, highly esteemed by all who know him, without ambitious purposes. The confidential friend of General Jackson one of the ablest editors in his day, of the Democratic Party, he had retired from political life, and might have enjoyed, in his declining years, the unabated respect of a Party in whose service he had won reputation. But, when, in 1848, that party seemed to be fully committed to the policy of Slavery Propaganda, so far emerged from his retirement, as to give his support to the nomination of Martin Van Buren—intended, as we all know, to baffle the Propaganda, and place the Federal Government on the side of Liberty. Since then, his sympathies have uniformly been on the side of those who have been on the side of Freedom; and now, when an opportunity is once more presented to strike a blow against Despotism which he regards as inimical to the Union, he does not hesitate to enroll himself in support of a Movement which numbers among its advocates such men as Seward, Chase, Hale, and Sumner—names used by demagogues to inflame the most truculent prejudices of Slaveholders.

Such a man deserves high respect and confidence. Let those disposed to criticize him, ask themselves the question, "Placed in similar circumstances, would we have done so bravely as he has done?"

As to his slaveholding, these are the facts, so far as we can gather them. There is not a slave, so-called, on his place, who is held there for sale at his own solicitation, or at the request of benevolent persons, to save him from being sent to the Southern market, or to prevent a family from being broken up. The money is advanced—the man or woman has the privilege of working it out—and, if secured, by will, in any contingency, and not only freedom, but provision for a homestead.

Now, whatever may be thought by Anti-Slavery men as to the abstract question concerning this course of action on the part of Mr. Blair, no man with flesh in his heart, whatever his theory of morals, will deem him a fit subject for denunciation.

This statement of facts makes it apparent, that Mr. Blair is in benevolent feeling and partial opinion to Slavery, in advance of his brother slaveholders in the country, and so far as he is right he should receive the respect of the good. But it does not disprove the charge of his being a slaveholder, nor does it deny the statement of Mr. B. himself at Pittsburgh, that he trusted to Republicanism to quiet the agitation of the Slavery question. For those who believe the Republican party from just liability to the charge of disregarding the interests of the Slave, when it sets up Mr. Blair with these declarations on his lips, as the representative of its principles. The Era very aptly suggests that those disposed to "criticize him" should ask themselves—"Placed in similar circumstances would we have done so bravely as he has done?" Perhaps not. But what then?

It does not prove Mr. Blair's fitness to lead in an anti-slavery movement—Nor disprove the propriety of criticizing him or the Republican party. We recollect that on one occasion, some time since, the Era, in justification of itself for criticizing some good men declared with emphatic distinctness, that "an angel from Heaven was not to be trusted in a false position." That is precisely our opinion. An opinion which universal observation fully sustains. And Mr. Blair, while he holds the false position of legal master and owner of human beings, is not to be trusted as a leader in an anti-slavery—or even an anti-slavery-extension warfare. Hence too we cannot trust the Republican party while it acknowledges the rightful political existence of Slavery, and the Constitutional obligation to let it alone, however high our respect for the general character of many of its members, or however thoroughly we may be convinced of their good intention in occupying a false position.

THE COST OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE TRIALS IN CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati Columbian states that the whole expense to the Government, of the trials for the enslavement of the Garner family, for the benefit of Messrs. Gaines and Marshal and for the salvation and glory of the Union, amounts to from \$30 to \$40,000. Of this sum there is to be paid to 301 deputy marshals employed for the whole time of the trial, \$56 each, amounting to \$16,856 in all. Besides these there were from two to three hundred other deputies who have received certificates in payment for from five to eighteen days service, the sum total of which the Columbian computes at \$4,600, making a draft on the U. S. Treasury for Deputy Marshals alone, of \$21,456. All this to guard seven poor fugitives, two of them men, two women and three young children. Speaking of the employment of these deputies, who were composed of Kentuckians, loafers, rowdies and bullies picked up from the purlieus of the city the Gazette says:

Of the number of deputies employed, we will say only this: they were too many to guard the slaves, and too few to serve the city. Ten thousand to little for the latter—any number between these was simple foolishness, or more, simple fraud.

"Not a dollar has yet been paid on these certificates, but they have been bought up by speculators at from forty to seventy per cent of their face. It is not proved that the Marshal was in any way concerned in the purchase of them, but it is said that some of the deputies were in partnership with those who bought them."

Of the character of the men who do this kind of work we find the Marshal himself testifying. It seems there is some delay in the payment of these bullies and the marshal is indirectly threatening not to catch any more negroes, unless Pierce pays up in this case. The marshal need have no apprehension. General Pierce is coming to Cincinnati to get a nomination for the Presidency, from the negro catchers, their deputy marshals and other abettors, and he will not appear until after this little claim of twenty odd thousand dollars is liquidated.

In the Gazette of the 19th we find the following paragraph:

MARSHAL ROBINSON ON CATCHING FUGITIVE SLAVES.—GAINES.—We understand that Mr. Robinson in conversation yesterday remarked, that if the U. S. did not pay the Deputies for their services in the late Fugitive Slave case, there was no end to nigger-catching in this city. We can't get sold slaves, but we have to employ river men, &c., and if those whom we employed in the late case don't get their pay, neither they nor their friends will ever have anything to do with it.

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THE POPULAR VIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We find in one of the recent numbers of the St. Louis Democrat, the Bontonian view of the Constitution. "It says: The Federal Constitution takes scrupulous cognizance of slavery—it excepts the African race from the universal rights of civil liberty, and defines that it may exist in bondage under State law." This thought it may be rather a straining of the Constitution is nevertheless not only the Missouri view of it but it is and has been the popular view of the North. Surely such a constitution can be nothing else than "a covenant with death and an agreement with Hell." And yet the Pittsburgh Dispatch, by no means one of the most unkindly of Republican papers copies this in its connection endorses it as Republicanism, and invites the writer at once to join the Republican ranks.

We copy the whole article from the Dispatch, that we may do it no injustice. It says:

Mr. Benton's Organ, the St. Louis Democrat occupies an entirely anomalous position on the very question. We have frequently read its articles with the hope of discovering, however imperfectly, what it aims at—but in vain; save that it is our conviction that its editor is opposed to the further extension of slavery, and would rather that it did not exist in Missouri, than that it should be anything else. The following paragraph in an article in the Democrat of April 10th, which we suppose to be from the pen of Mr. Benton himself, comes nearer to an intelligible expression than anything we have yet seen in the paper:

"We find the country at the present time absorbed in the discussion of the slavery issue. As much as this issue must continue to agitate the popular mind until a final verdict shall be reached it is unnecessary to analyze its history and discover the stage at which it has arrived.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

This morning the hearing was opened by an argument from Mr. Headington in behalf of the Marshal.

Mr. H. claimed that Mr. Robinson acted in accordance with a law of the United States, and was consequently entitled to protection from arrest.

Mr. Headington was followed by Mr. Cox in behalf of the State of Ohio. He contended that Judge Burgoyne had a right under, or rather was compelled by the laws of Ohio, to grant a writ of Habeas Corpus to Jesse Beckley in behalf of the children upon his application for it. Mr. Robinson was bound whether a Marshal or a common man, to produce in Court the bodies of the persons named; and that as he had not done this, but had made only an imperfect return, he had really committed greater contempt than if he had paid no attention at all to it.

Mr. Robinson had substantially said, "I have the parties in my possession, but shall not produce them, as I deny your jurisdiction."

If Mr. Robinson could refuse to obey a writ of Habeas Corpus, so could any one else, and the boasted safeguard of human liberty, the Habeas Corpus act, is useless.

Various decisions were referred to, to sustain the point that each Court had control over its own cases of contempt, and that no other Court could interfere into their commitments for contempt.

Mr. Jolliffe followed in behalf of the State. His argument was mainly directed against the Constitutionality of the Slave Law of 1850, inasmuch as it suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus, and conferred judicial power upon a class of officers not known to the Constitution. He contended that two writs were issued to Mr. Robinson, the one from "private individual named Jno. L. Pendery," and the other from a regularly appointed Judge, of the State of Ohio; and if there were any conflict between those writs, Mr. Robinson was bound to obey the writ of Judge Burgoyne. Mr. J. then begged the attention of the Court to the argument against the slave law derived from the guarantees of the first amendment to the Constitution securing religious freedom.

At 1 P. M. the Court adjourned till 3 P. M.—At 3 P. M. Mr. Jolliffe resumed. He claimed that the Marshal could not seek protection under authority of Mr. Pendery for in the amended writ it is shown that Pendery had at the time given a certificate to the claimant, and as Mr. Robinson was not the claimant he had no authority from Mr. Pendery.

This Court cannot reverse Judge Burgoyne's judgment. This is no writ of error, and if this Court should discharge Mr. Robinson, the judgment against him is still in force, and it will be Judge Burgoyne's duty to send him back to prison. Mr. Jolliffe closed by saying: This was a question of much magnitude, for if Ohio has no right to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus, no other State has such right, and the Marshal can trample upon any law of the States; that the case differed from Rosetta case. In that case Judge McLean decided that a fugitive could not be taken from the hands of a Commissioner, who was trying the case but it here appears that the Commissioner's Court was "functus officio" at the time Mr. Robinson committed his alleged contempt.

Mr. Headington replied; and the Court deferred its decision. Meanwhile the Marshal is in the custody of the Sheriff.

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The objection of the Pro-slavery Congressmen and President Pierce to the admission of Kansas by its present Constitution is that it is "irregular"—was not framed by order or permission of Congress. Mr. Waldron of Michigan, made a speech in the House of Representatives on the 8th inst. in which he addressed himself to this objection very successfully. We give an extract.

"In 1835-6, Michigan had outgrown her territorial swaddling clothes, and was ripe for transformation into a State. But she had an unsettled boundary dispute with Ohio, involving a strip of land on which the city of Toledo has since grown; there had been serious collisions of jurisdiction, threatening others still more serious; and Congress resolved not to admit Michigan unless she would consent to quit claim this disputed territory. On this condition being made known, a new Constitutional Convention was held, under the auspices of the Territorial authorities, for avowed Convention, which was accordingly chosen and held, though none but the friends of the movement recognized it in any way, and two of the most populous counties were not at all represented. This volunteer, spontaneous Convention resolved to accept admission on the terms exacted by Congress and rejected by the regular Convention; and sent on the requisite documents to Gen. Jackson, then President. Gen. Jackson sent the proceedings and decisions of both Conventions to Congress without indicating any preference on his own part. They came first before the House, where the following proceedings were had:

HOUSE, JAN. 11, 1836. Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan presented. Motion defeated: Franklin Pierce voting in the majority. Mr. Haneegan then moved that it be received as the voluntary act of private individuals." This was adopted, but Franklin Pierce voted in the negative. On the question as to which of the two Conventions should be recognized as representing the People of Michigan, the Democratic House decided in favor of the irregular or spontaneous Convention—Franklin Pierce voting in the majority.

When the question came in due course before the Senate, (Democratic) it was referred to its Judiciary Committee, whereof Felix Grundy of Tennessee, was Chairman. This Committee sent out circulars to Michigan, to ascertain which of these rival Conventions most truly represented the people of that State, and which had received most of the People's votes. After awaiting and receiving answers to these circulars, the Committee reported that the spontaneous Convention was entitled to be accredited rather than the regular; and that Michigan should be admitted on its motion. This motion prevailed: Yes, Silas Wright, Benton, Buchanan, Wm. R. King, &c. Nays only 10.

The subject thereupon went to the House, where the action of the Senate was affirmed, and the admission of the State complete: Yes, 148; Nays 58; Franklin Pierce and Isaac Toussaint among the Nays.

So Michigan came into the Union, on the application of a volunteer, anti-regular Convention, just like that of Free Kansas, and voted for Van Buren for President in 1837."

PHILADELPHIA FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—We have received by mail, a copy of the "Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society." It is a brief but interesting review of the progress of the cause in Pennsylvania during the last year. From the Treasurers report we learn that the receipts and disbursements of the Society during the year, amount to the sum of 2,354.18.

The officers of the Society for the present year are, President, SARAH PUGH, Vice President, SIBNEY ANN LEWIS, Recording Secretary, ABNEY KIMBER, Corresponding Secretary, MARY GIBB, Treasurer, MARGARET A. GRISCOM. Board of Managers, Lucretia Mott, Lydia White, Margaretta Forten, Martha A. Gelvin, Martha Kimball, Maria M. Davis.

COLUMBIANA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Columbian Agricultural Society on the 5th inst:

F. U. ZEPPEKINCK, President,
BENJ. BOWN, Vice President,
T. B. HANNA Treasurer,
KERSEY HANNA Secretary,
JAS. STERLING,
JOHN ROBINSON,
J. H. QUINN,
SAM'L BOWMAN,
JOHN MILLER,
Managers.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—The Richmond Enquirer says, "It is needless to conceal the fact, that there is now an organized abolition party at the South. If there is such a party, the Inquirer would find it difficult to conceal the fact if it would. Abolitionists don't put their light under a bushel."

AN EXAMPLE FOR LEGISLATORS.—Elder Kimball, one of the members of the Utah Legislature after his return to Salt Lake City reported to his constituents as follows:

"When we arrived at Fillmore, we found no new laws were wanted, there being more old laws than the people could obey; we, therefore went to work and unmade some. But we had to stay out our full time, in order to pocket our \$3 a day; so we spent our time in staking the earth out into hard grounds. There has been considerable talk about getting our legislative sessions extended to sixty days; but if we had been compelled to stay that long we should have starved to death for want of something to do."

By the following from the same correspondent, it seems that the Federal Judges did not in the absence of business, employ themselves as commendably as the Mormon Legislators:

There seems to have been plenty of excitement and fun, at Fillmore during the Legislative session. At the party in the State House, a lawyer was acting the genteel with considerable affection to the ladies, while a large placard labeled "JACKSON" decorated his back, much to the amusement of many present, to whom he had rendered himself odious by a speech in the Court the day before. There being but one case before the Supreme Court, the Judges and lawyers were compelled to resort to the "spirits," for evidence of the future existence of litigation, and to keep up their reputation at the bar. The three Judges, therefore, managed to get drunk quite often. From sneering, the officials proceeded to quarreling, and all were mixed up in a sort of quadrangular duel. Secretary Babbitt was placed in irons by Judge Drummond on some trifling charge. The next thing was what Mayor Grant terms "a quarrel between Shem, Hiram and Japheth." Judge Drummond and his negro slave were placed in irons for several days, on the charge of attempting to murder a Jew named Abrams, whom they detected concocting a new and peculiar game of cards, wherein they considered they were being imposed upon. The other two Judges managed to act admirably their part.

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so, than almost any one I ever knew. He resisted (he always did that, it was one of the great things about him, what more than almost anything else made him the man he was), but it was always in love—resisted not so much men, as men's sins—resisted their ignorance, prejudice, and injustice; while yet he blessed those same brothers with a sympathy and an affection which only sought to save them from their wrong, and thus make them good, glorious and happy. It was an up-welling, overflowing love he had for all, even those he had to arraign as the authors of wickedness, and he could not give them anything else, for there was nothing else in his composition. His rebukes of evil, were in a non-resistant spirit—more than some of us can say.

He was one of the earliest, staunchest, most active Comeouters. And he was always preaching Comeoutism. He was an inveterate proselyter—Converted himself, he set to work to convert every body else. He belonged to Wendell Phillips' "all body party." Such soldiers ever on duty as he are the men we want for an Anti-Slavery Propagandism. He left his testimony—this testimony of an earnest, every day life, against the crime of the American Union. Too magnanimous to treat the slave as he would not be treated, he indignantly tore down the transcendent fabric of a pirate confederacy, reaching to Heaven, spanning a Continent and crushing four millions of human beings beneath its Juggernaut pillars! If everybody else would only do as he did, the whole great freebooting structure would go to nowhere and so far, we should celebrate the universal Jubilee. Alas that so many of those who came out with this faithful friend, have not remained as faithful, but have gone back to the ancient enemy—lured by lust of a (not freeman's) tyrant's vote.

He is dead, but we must not die as he did. We must be philosophical, and combine his love and devotion, with that self-justice (and then world justice,) which shall preserve us to live long, and turn our love and devotion to yet greater account. But we will forgive him, though nature could not. Peace to his memory! Though thus falling young—before his time—the next thousand years' works will follow even him. So long will his influence live, (though none may know it), and then ours may last so long, for he was as humble as any of us. Were he alive, he would tell us all we must do more and better, than he did.

One after one we thus fulfill the destiny and lie down forever. Let us live as long as we can, happy as we can, useful as we can—great, joyous, self-building, world-redeeming lives!

JOSEPH TREAT.

Garrettsville, Sunday, April 20.

From the New York Tribune.

CASSIUS M. CLAY—HIS ALLEGED SLAVES.

ALBANY, March 26, 1856.—A number of papers, here and elsewhere, in the interest of the Pierce and Fillmore parties, are endeavoring to make capital against Mr. Clay's consistency, and against Cassius M. Clay, by charging him with being a slaveholder while professing to have emancipated all his slaves.

The charge is based upon a recent advertisement in a Lexington paper, of the sale, by assignees, of Mr. Clay's property among which are enumerated, "22 hands or sold during his life."

Some eight or nine years since, the same charge was made against Mr. Clay's consistency, and to the inquiries of some friends the following facts were furnished by him in explanation:

He did emancipate all those whom he held in his own right by the laws of Kentucky. A relative, in dying, bequeathed to the children of Mr. Clay twenty slaves to be held by him during his life, and at his death to go to his children named. By the laws of Kentucky and most of the Slave States, slaves are made real estate for all such and similar purposes, and therefore it is beyond the power of Mr. Clay to emancipate the persons in question, or to free them from the bondage which, as the natural guardian of his children, the law has invested him with; at least, until his children arrive at maturity.

Yours, &c.,

WILSON MILLER.

News of the Week.

THE TORNADO, whence did it come is the question asked. The Pittsburgh Gazette answers:

Commencing on Lake Michigan, its course was from the southern end of that Lake to Philadelphia, east-south-east. It does not seem to have partaken of the nature of a tornado, until it arrived at about the middle of the Ohio. Between Akron and Canton it swept away powerful forest-trees, as if they had been rotten saplings. It was about seven hours in accomplishing one-third of its journey, say from 10 o'clock until five—the other two-thirds of its course was accomplished in five hours: as it passed from one half of a million of dollars would pay the losses caused by the ruthless march of this irresistible and magnificent destroyer, whose coming was without warning, whose presence was attended by darkness, uproar and confusion, and whose departure was as sudden as its advent. It left a broad and well defined track of hundreds of miles in length, through one half of Ohio, and the whole length of Pennsylvania, and crossing the barren sands of New Jersey, as if wearied and satisfied, it buried itself in the waves of the Atlantic.

A BARBAROUS DEED.—The Rome (Ga.) Courier has an account of a duel lately fought near Dallas, Paulding county. The party were Willie Jones and William Bane, relatives. They fought with rifles and fired three times. At the first shot, a part of Jones's left ear was shot off. The parties not being satisfied, they reloaded and fired, a part of Jones's right ear being shot off by the ball of his antagonist. They were still not satisfied—loaded again and fired, Bane's ball passing through Jones's hat, just above his head. Jones then made at his antagonist with the rifle, and attempted to knock him down with it, but Bane got the advantage, knocked him down and beat his brains out, and fled unhurt. Jones died immediately, and to the latest accounts Bane had not been arrested.

A Warm Time may soon be expected in Nicaragua. The N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent states that the English Minister declared that detachments of men will be landed from their respective squadrons on the coast of Central America to assist the Costa Ricans in their war against Nicaragua. The brig "Eureka" was advertised to leave New Orleans on the 1st inst. for San Juan, Nicaragua, with a number of volunteers for Walker's army, and the Steamer Charles Morgan is advertised to leave on the 10th for the same destination, with a company recruited by Gen. Horsey, who will accompany them.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A surgeon in the United States Army recently desired to show the most common cause of enlistment. By permission of the Captain, in a company containing fifty-five, the writer pledged never to disclose the name of officer or private, except as a physical or metaphysical fact. The true history was obtained of every man. On investigation, it appeared that nine-tenths enlisted on account of them had changed their names, and forty-three were either drunk, or morally so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of them were men of fine talents and learning, and had once been in elevated positions in life. Four had been lawyers, three doctors, and two ministers.

LIQUOR IN THE LENOX ASYLUM.—Mr. Heaton, from the Committee on Benevolent Institutions, in the Ohio Legislature, made a report in the Senate on the subject of the liquors furnished the Ohio Lunatic Asylum. It appears that the whole amount of expenditures for liquors and medicines since the present Superintendent went into office, July 1st, 1854, is over \$1,400. Over \$750 of this was for brandy, wine, alcohol, and whiskey. Several hundred bottles of ale have also been consumed during this time. The number of gallons of brandy, wine, whiskey, and alcohol amounts to 140—1—the account shows the following rich items:

Purchased in the month of December, 1854, a few days before Christmas—	
2 gallons best port wine	\$7.60
2 "	7.00
2 "best brandy	10.00
	\$24.60

Some are uncharitable enough to suppose that this purchase amounts strictly towards Christmas festivities, puddings, mince pies, &c., &c.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are seventy-one banks in the United States having a capital of a million of dollars or more each. The Bank of Commerce at New York has the largest capital, namely, five millions of dollars. The Merchant's Bank of Boston is next, having four millions. The Bank of Louisiana, at New Orleans, comes next up to the same mark, \$3,000,000 capital. The American Exchange and Metropolitan Banks of New York have each three millions, and the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, and the Bank of Charleston, S. C., have about the same amount.

The Empress Godmother to twenty-five hundred Children. It is estimated from statistical tables that the number of children born on the 16th of March, to all of whom the Empress and Emperor are godfather and godmother, must be about 25,000. Each child is to receive a gift of 3,000 francs. All the boys must be named Louis Eugene, and all the girls Eugene Louise. A sum of 100,000 francs is to be given to the poor to redeem articles from pledge.

The advertising columns of the London Times are estimated to yield the establishment the enormous sum of \$3,000,000 per annum. One firm alone pays the Times as high as \$150,000 a year for advertising, and there are several business establishments that pay it over \$50,000 a year for advertising alone.

A SLAVE, a carpenter by trade, was lately sold in Adams county, Miss., for three thousand seven hundred dollars.

The Chinese are said to have labored for centuries under great embarrassment, from not knowing how to make a barrel. They could, without any difficulty, make the staves, set them up and glue them, indeed, with the help of a man in, they could put the second head on but how to get the man out after the barrel was headed—that was the question.

SWEET POTATOES.—Those who were fond of this vegetable will regret to learn that the crop is almost a total failure in the Southern States this coming season. The frost has been so early and so intense, and the weather so dry, that the crop has been ruined. The State of Georgia alone produced, in 1855, nearly 7,000,000 bushels, and in that State there will not be the tithe of a crop this year.

FREE BLACKS IN KENTUCKY.—We learn from an article in the Frankfort Commonwealth that there are over 11,000 free blacks in Kentucky.

CALIFORNIA BOOHOOD.—The House of Representatives of that State recently passed the following silly thing:

Resolved by the Assembly, The Senate concurring, that the election of N. P. Banks, as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, is an event deeply to be deplored by every true lover of the Union; for that Mr. Banks must be considered the exponent of sectional feelings and principles diametrically opposed to the Constitution of the United States, and to the only measure of the Union which will insure the perpetuity of our Republican Institutions and the preservation of our glorious Union. The Senate dissented from the resolution.

A PASSENGER LINE OF BALLOONS.—Wilson the aeronaut, proposes to the people of California to run a line of balloons between San Francisco and St. Louis, to be operated on the great eastern current of the upper or return trade for its propulsion. He says to travel miles an hour, without delay from station or break of gauge—no fear of collision and no possibility of running off the track—will bring a balloon in three days from the shores of the Sacramento to the foot of the Alleghies, and land her freight and passengers fresh and healthy almost at the very threshold of their homes.

A MAN named McCumb is to be hung for murder at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 25th of April. The New Era says the Governor will not pardon him, and that this will be the first execution by public punishment in the Richland District, since the Whigs of the Revolution strung up some of the Tories of that district.

The first cost of New York City, paid to the Indians, was \$24.

It is said that the constitutionality of the new Virginia test law is to be tested.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION FORESTALLED.—The New York Herald's Washington correspondent gives the following, which, if carried out, will leave the members of the Convention but little to do in nominating a President:

A secret circular has been sent to the leading Democrats of each of the Southern States, proposing a union of all the Southern delegates to the National Convention, before leaving for Cincinnati upon one man as their candidate for the Presidency. It is urged that such a step is rendered necessary under the present state of things, for Southern security against Northern fanaticism, and that the safety of the South consists in the choice of some person for the Presidency on whom they can count with certainty.

BROWN'S LAST.—Brown in his Quarterly Review for April, really outdoes himself. Speaking of the Catholic Press, he says:—

"The only press either in Great Britain or the United States that can pretend to any degree of freedom and independence is the Catholic Press, and even this is sometimes heavily treated by a portion of his brethren for daring to express the freedom of thought and expression allowed by his Church (111) Still it is comparatively independent, and is the only press in the world to be uniformly counted on as the loyal defender of true justice, and of religious freedom, and the rights and dignity of man as man."

Peter Cooper Esq., of New York has devoted \$500,000 to the founding and endowing of an institution of learning in that city.

The ladies of Farmington, Ill., turned out en masse armed with suitable implements, went to every grog-shop in the place and emptied out all the intoxicating drinks they could find, which was not a very small quantity.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—The Montreal Herald of Wednesday morning, states that by the Under Ground Railroad, a passenger arrived in Boston on the Saturday previous having had a narrow escape from the United States Marshal at St. Albans. It appears he left service in Baltimore on the 14th of January, and made his way towards Canada as far as St. Albans, where he found employment. On Friday, his former master and a United States Marshal arrived at the latter place. On making enquiries for the object of their pursuit, they were kindly informed that they would be more successful in securing the prize at Waterbury Vt., than at St. Albans. Meantime the friends of the "colored brethren" transported him a few miles further North in a sleigh, and placed him on a freight train. In a few hours, he was beyond the reach of the United States Marshal, safe on British ground.

RIGIDULOUS.—The books most frequently called for at the Astor Library N. Y. are those upon Heraldry and Genealogy! Another fact equally absurd is, that two professors of Heraldry find full employment in this city in searching for and painting coats of arms.—Life Illustrated.

SALEN QUARTERLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

Will hold their next session at West Meeting House in Smith Township on First-Day the 11th of 5th mo., commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M. All are invited to attend.

ESTHER HARRIS, } Clerks.
ISAAC TRESCOTT, }

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY!!

The Twenty-Third Public Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS (No. 446 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.) in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, May 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued at the same place during the remainder of the day, and on Thursday, 9th. Addresses are expected from Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, of Cincinnati, Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, and others to be hereafter announced.

As full an attendance of the members and friends of the Society as practicable, from all parts of the country, is earnestly desired and strongly urged.

We reiterate our former declaration, that the object of the society is not merely to make "Liberty national and Slavery sectional"—nor to prevent the acquisition of Cuba—nor to restore the Missouri Compromise—nor to repeal the Fugitive Slave bill—nor to make Kansas a free State—nor to resist the admission of any slave State into the Union—nor to terminate slavery in the District of Columbia and in the National Territories—but it is, primarily, comprehensively, and uncompromisingly, to effect the immediate, total and eternal overthrow of Slavery, wherever it exists on American soil, and to expose and confront whatever party or sect seeks to purchase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. Living or dying, our motto is "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, RELIGIOUSLY OR POLITICALLY!"

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.
EDMUND QUINCY, } Secretaries.
S. H. GAY, }

PENNSYLVANIA YEARL. OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

Upon the undersigned devolves the pleasant duty of inviting friends of Truth, Purity and Progress, without distinction of sect or name or nation, to attend the Fourth Annual Convocation of Progressive Friends, to be held in the Meeting-house at Longwood, (between Hamorton and Kennett Square) Chester Co., Pa., commencing on First day, the eighteenth of Fifth month, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing as long as circumstances may seem to require—probably for three days.

The Progressive Friends have no creed as the basis of association. Their object is not to build up a sect, armed with ecclesiastical power, and endowed with authority to define the boundaries of thought and restrain the freedom of speech and action, but to unite persons of every shade of theological opinion, in one spirit or love, to "do good unto all men as they have opportunity," to cultivate in themselves whatsoever is pure, generous, and ennobling; to worship God in the service of Humanity; to investigate these questions of individual and social duty, which the experiences of daily life and the conflict of sects, parties, classes, and nationalities, are perpetually evolving; to vindicate the primordial rights of man, and plead the cause of the poor, the ignorant, the degraded, and the oppressed; to testify against those systems of popular wickedness which derive their support from a false Church and a corrupt Government; to promote the cause of "pure and undefiled religion," by a firm resistance to the impositions of Churchcraft and Priestcraft; to elevate the standard of public morals, by teaching men to revere, as paramount to all human codes, the law written by the finger of God in their own minds and hearts; to exemplify the spirit of Universal Brotherhood, and to proclaim the evangel of "Peace on earth, good will to men."

All those who desire to co-operate with us, and those we represent, in this work of beneficence and love, are earnestly invited to meet with us, at the time and place above named. Nay more—in the language of the Hebrew prophet, we say, "Whosoever will, let him come."

Joseph A. Dugdale, Ruth Dugdale,
Sydney P. Curtis, William Barnard,
H. M. Darlington, Lizzie McFarlan,
Rowland Johnson, Josiah Wilson,
Hiram Jencks, Oliver Johnson,
Sallie C. Coates, Amelia Jackson,
Isaac Mendenhall,
Com., of Arrangements.

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Salem, Ohio, April 12, 1856.

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"Orders respectfully solicited. For further particulars, address the subscriber (post paid.)

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His stock is the largest ever offered in the County, comprising Silk Hatters, Hats for Men, Straw, Leghorn, and Sea weed hats—Chest, Oil Cloth, Silk and Plush Caps, Ladies Riding Hats, and Caps, Children's fancy hats and caps, and every variety now in the market, which he will sell

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Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. The attention of Merchants is invited to his stock, as he is prepared to fill their orders on as good terms as they can purchase in the East.

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Salem, April 19th, 1856.—4.

D. WALTON,

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